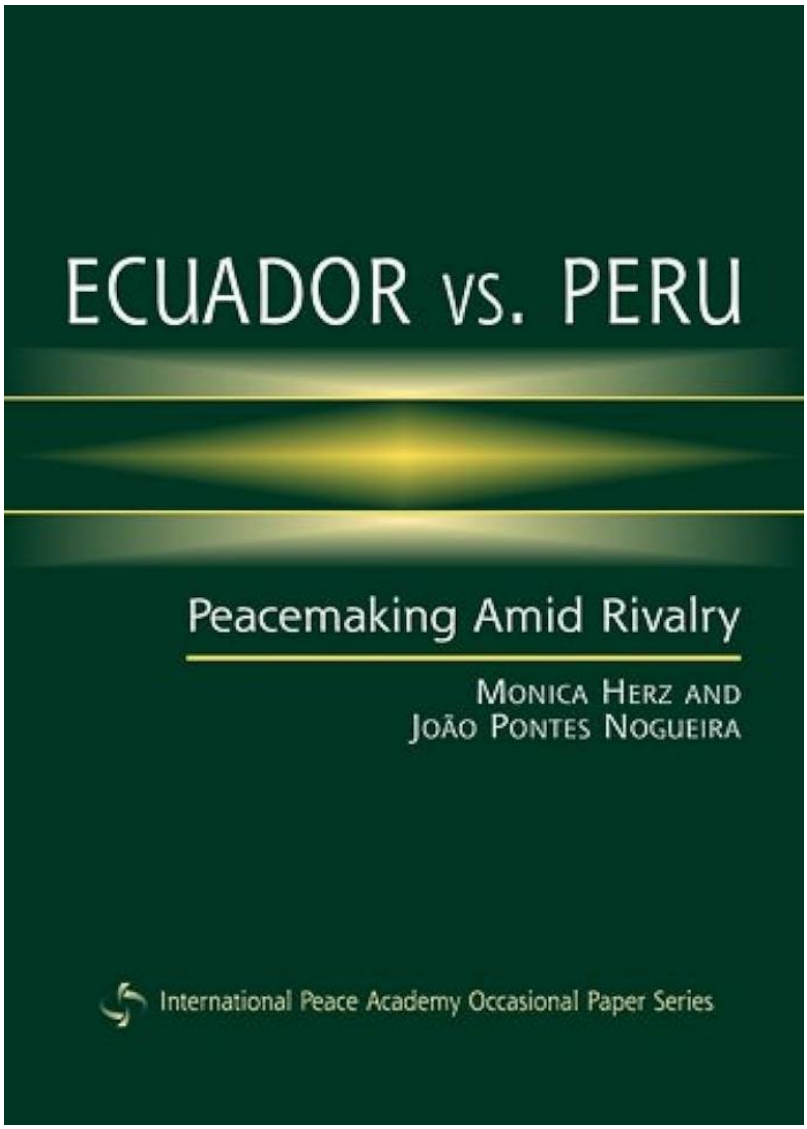
Ecuador Vs. Peru: Peacemaking Amid Rivalry Monica Herz pdf download

https://ebookmass.com/product/ecuador-vs-peru-peacemaking-amid-rivalry-monica-herz/

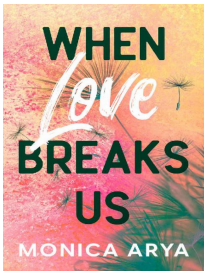


Explore and download more ebooks at ebookmass.com

Here are some recommended products for you. Click the link to download, or explore more at ebookmass.com

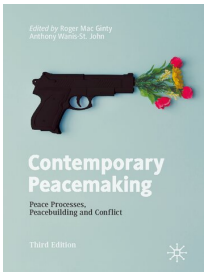
When Love Breaks Us Monica Arya

https://ebookmass.com/product/when-love-breaks-us-monica-arya/



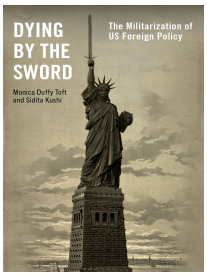
Contemporary Peacemaking: Peace Processes, Peacebuilding and Conflict Roger Mac Ginty

https://ebookmass.com/product/contemporary-peacemaking-peace-processes-peacebuilding-and-conflict-roger-mac-ginty/



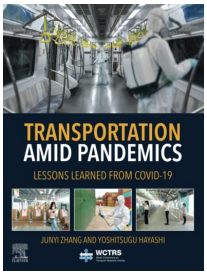
Dying by the Sword Monica Duffy Toft

https://ebookmass.com/product/dying-by-the-sword-monica-duffy-toft/



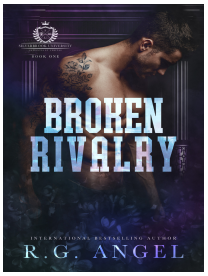
Transportation Amid Pandemics: Lessons Learned from COVID-19 Junyi Zhang

https://ebookmass.com/product/transportation-amid-pandemics-lessons-learned-from-covid-19-junyi-zhang/



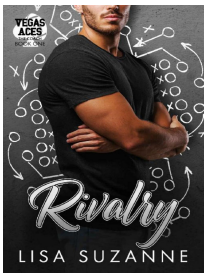
Broken Rivalry (Silverbrook University #1) 1st Edition R.G. Angel

https://ebookmass.com/product/broken-rivalry-silverbrook-university-1-1st-edition-r-g-angel/



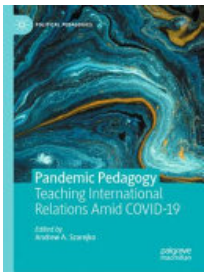
Rivalry (Vegas Aces: The Coach Book 1) Lisa Suzanne

https://ebookmass.com/product/rivalry-vegas-aces-the-coach-book-1-lisa-suzanne/



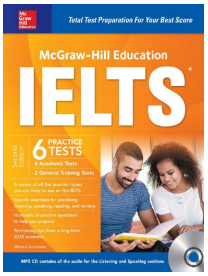
Pandemic Pedagogy: Teaching International Relations Amid COVID-19 Andrew A. Szarejko

https://ebookmass.com/product/pandemic-pedagogy-teaching-international-relations-amid-covid-19-andrew-a-szarejko/



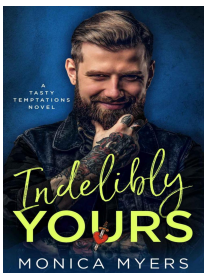
McGraw-Hill Education IELTS 2nd Edition Monica Sorrenson

https://ebookmass.com/product/mcgraw-hill-education-ielts-2nd-edition-monica-sorrenson/



Indelibly Yours (Tasty Temptations Book 2) Monica Myers

https://ebookmass.com/product/indelibly-yours-tasty-temptations-book-2-monica-myers/



ECUADOR vs. PERU

Peacemaking Amid Rivalry

Monica Herz and
João Pontes Nogueira

International Peace Academy Occasional Paper Series

ECUADOR vs. PERU

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ACADEMY
OCCASIONAL PAPER SERIES

ECUADOR vs. PERU

Peacemaking Amid Rivalry

Monica Herz
João Pontes Nogueira

BOULDER
LONDON

Published in the United States of America in 2002 by
Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.
1800 30th Street, Boulder, Colorado 80301
www.rienner.com

and in the United Kingdom by
Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.
3 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8LU

© 2002 by the International Peace Academy, Inc. All rights reserved by the publisher

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Herz, Monica.
Ecuador vs. Peru : peacemaking amid rivalry / Monica Herz and Joao Pontes Nogueira.
p. cm.—(International Peace Academy occasional paper series)
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 1-58826-075-5 (alk. paper)
1. Ecuador-Peru Conflict, 1995. 2. Ecuador—Foreign relations—Peru. 3. Peru—Foreign relations—Ecuador. 4. Peace treaties. I. Title: Ecuador versus Peru. II. Nogueira, Joao Pontes. III. Title. IV. Series.
F3738.2.H479 2002
986.607'4—dc21

2002017809

British Cataloguing in Publication Data
A Cataloguing in Publication record for this book
is available from the British Library.

Printed and bound in the United States of America

The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of the American National Standard for Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials Z39.48-1984.

5 4 3 2 1

Contents

Foreword, David M. Malone 7
Acknowledgments 9
Map of the Ecuador-Peru Demilitarized Zone 11

1 Introduction 13

2 Conflict and Mediation in Historical Perspective 21

3 The Cenepa War 39

4 The Mediation Process 49

5 Conclusion 97

Bibliography 105
Index 115
About This Publication 121
The International Peace Academy 122
International Peace Academy Publications 123

Foreword

It is with great pleasure that we publish this IPA Occasional Paper detailing an important but little-known peace process that ended the enduring rivalry that has simmered between Ecuador and Peru for well over 100 years.

We are particularly delighted that the two authors, Monica Herz and João Pontes Nogueira, agreed to undertake this project in Brazil, where they both teach, traveling from there to carry out field research in Ecuador, Peru, and elsewhere. Brazil, notably President Henrique Cardoso, played an important part in coaxing the parties toward resolution of their bitter dispute.

This instance of peacemaking is interesting for several reasons. It did not involve mediation by the United Nations or the Organization of American States. Rather, negotiations were facilitated by four "guarantor" countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States—which had underwritten the earlier treaty between Ecuador and Peru that provided the framework for the ultimate settlement. Each brought particular attributes to the negotiating table. The private sector in both countries also played a very constructive role in urging their respective governments and parliaments to settle. As well, several important media organizations in each country forsook jingoistic coverage of the negotiations and attempted, with considerable success, to build mutual understanding.

Moreover, the agreement between Ecuador and Peru was reached at a time of considerable political instability in Ecuador, undercutting the belief in some academic circles that weak governments cannot make peace. Peru also was experiencing some domestic turmoil.

However, President Alberto Fujimori was consistently committed to a negotiated settlement, even falling out with some of his advisers over concessions they deemed excessive. It is remarkable, when visiting the two countries today, to note how widespread support for the agreement is. Even the militaries, initially quite reserved in both countries over the negotiating process, now appear to favor lasting peace.

More broadly, this case illustrates a disposition in Latin America to resolve disputes with the help of neighboring countries rather than multilateral institutions. Other continents have a lot to learn about the helpful role that neighbors can play, in the right circumstances, in the peacemaking process.

We are grateful to the Ford Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for funding this project.

—David M. Malone
President, International Peace Academy

Acknowledgments

This research was made possible by the International Peace Academy's initiative to encourage the study of successful processes of peaceful conflict resolution in Latin America. We are particularly indebted to David Malone, who during a visit to Rio de Janeiro last year proposed the idea of writing an IPA Occasional Paper on the mediation process that led to the resolution of the Ecuador-Peru conflict. Integral funding for the research was provided by the IPA.

We would also like to acknowledge the support of the International Relations Institute of Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, where we both teach and conduct research. Grace Tanno was a valuable assistant during the initial stages of the project. We would like to thank Luciana Varanda for her utmost efficiency and patience in gathering crucial documentation and bibliographical information.

Special thanks are due to those who helped us in organizing the field trips to Peru and Ecuador. The Brazilian Embassy in Lima, especially Third Secretary Francisco Novello, made the arrangements and contacts without which important interviews would not have been possible. In Ecuador, Minister-Counselor Marcello Vasconcellos of the Brazilian Embassy in Quito organized our agenda and obtained interviews with central players in the conflict and negotiation process. Bertha Gallegos of the Catholic University of Ecuador organized our visit to Quito and was extremely kind in helping us to arrange interviews. Retired Colonel Francisco Molina, of the Ecuadorian army, was particularly helpful with contacts and interviews with members of the military who participated in the 1995 war.

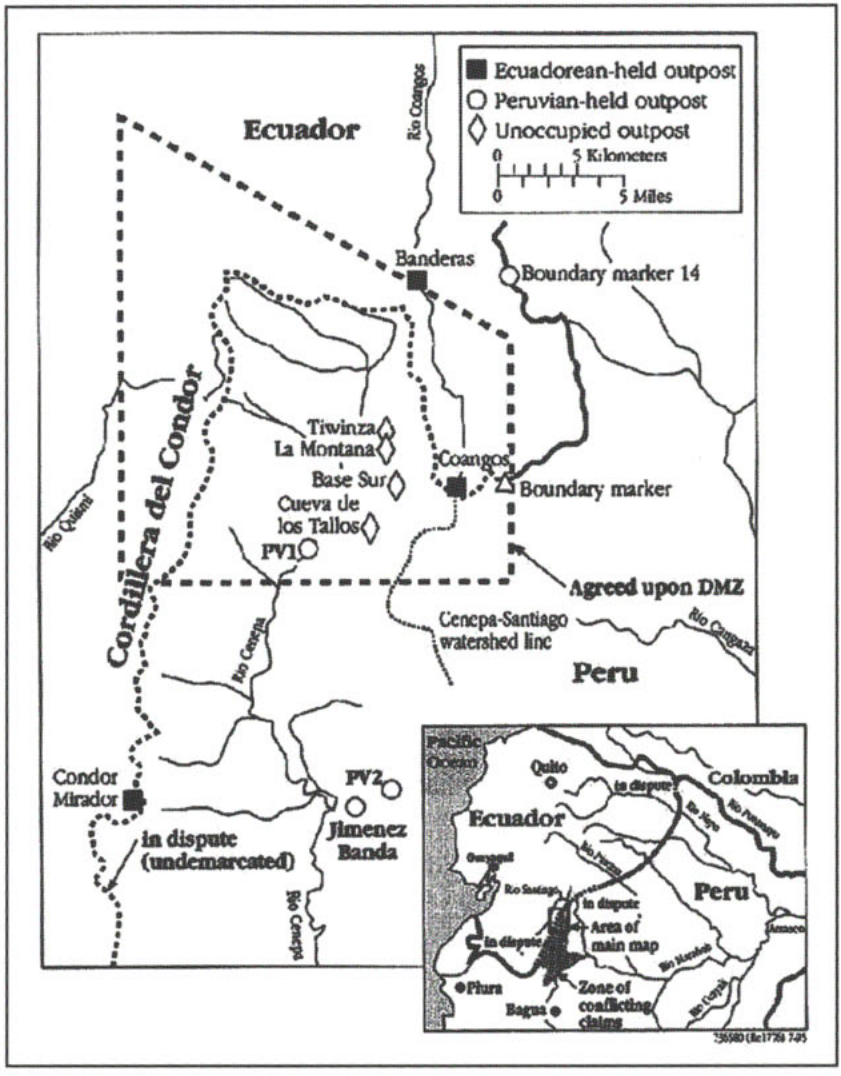
Visit https://ebookmass.com today to explore

a vast collection of ebooks across various genres, available in popular formats like PDF, EPUB, and MOBI, fully compatible with all devices. Enjoy a seamless reading experience and effortlessly download high-quality materials in just a few simple steps. Plus, don’t miss out on exciting offers that let you access a wealth of knowledge at the best prices!

Finally, we are grateful to the officials and specialists who generously gave up their time to receive us and who elucidated crucial aspects of the conflict and the negotiations. Their interviews are duly documented in the bibliography.

—Monica Herz
—João Pontes Nogueira

Ecuador-Peru Demilitarized Zone, 1995



Source: Used with permission of the North-South Center Press and the School of International Studies, University of Miami. Originally published in the *Journal of Inter-american Studies and World Affairs* 39, no. 3 (1997): 120.

Note: Map is compiled from best available sources. The "in dispute" boundary line is an approximation of the undemarcated border between Ecuador and Peru that follows ridgelines of the Cordillera del Condor.

1

Introduction

In January 1995, the armies of Peru and Ecuador engaged in a confrontation in the region of the Cenepa valley, a remote location in the Amazon jungle, in what became a small-scale war that lasted thirty days. Both countries had been at war before over territorial issues. In 1941, Peru had defeated Ecuador in a brief conflict that consolidated territorial gains, particularly in the Amazon region, later recognized in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942.[1]

The 1995 war stands out as an interesting subject for study for a number of reasons, the foremost, perhaps, being that wars in South America became scarce in the twentieth century[2] and few observers believed one would occur in the more democratic and economically integrated post–Cold War Western Hemisphere. We will argue here that the outbreak of war can be explained within the context of a hostile relationship between the two countries concentrated around a territorial dispute with nineteenth-century origins. The rivalry between Peru and Ecuador had already produced several military exchanges over the past 100 years, one of which escalated into the small-scale war of 1941. However, more than the outbreak of the limited war in the Cenepa valley—which is the subject of Chapter 3—we are interested in the mechanisms of conflict management and resolution employed to prevent further escalation and bring the conflict to a close, and in how these mechanisms relate to the Latin American security environment.

We believe this otherwise relatively minor event is particularly interesting due to the involvement of three regional powers—Argentina, Brazil, Chile—and the United States in the mediation

process that led to the negotiation of a peace settlement. The process, led by what the 1942 Rio Protocol defined as the *guarantor* countries, represents a successful instance of peaceful resolution of an old conflict, which had already produced two serious military confrontations and had the potential to involve both countries in a general war.

Another important aspect of the discussion developed here is the fact that the states in contention, as well as the third parties involved, negotiated the peace within the legal and institutional framework of the Rio Protocol, avoiding the participation of regional collective security organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS) or other less institutional bodies such as the Rio Group. In fact, as we suggest at different points in our analysis, the choice of this ad hoc mechanism of conflict resolution may have brought the necessary flexibility to reach an agreement acceptable to all. The negotiated adjustment of the procedures stipulated by the Rio Protocol to the realities of the current crisis, which included a clearer definition of the role of the four guarantor countries, was crucial to the successful development of the mediation process. The principal aim of this research is an analysis of the conditions—domestic and international—that made the negotiations possible and of the dynamics of the process itself.

While our research is not aimed at discussing the validity of the democratic peace argument in the region, we do address the extent to which the preservation of a record of peacefulness and interstate stability determined the approach taken by the negotiators, particularly the guarantor countries, during the mediation process. We also consider the weight of economic factors in the actors' calculations, noting especially the negative impact of the war on both countries' economic reform policies, on the overall performance of the economy, and on their positions in the ongoing negotiations to form a free trade area in the Americas.

Although several sources interviewed by the authors mentioned the different approaches and positions taken by individual guarantor countries at various junctures of the three-year process, such differences are not treated here. Given the relatively recent conclusion of the Brasilia agreements and the nature and sources of the information needed, an objective investigation of the divergences among the guarantor countries in the negotiations would require separate research. Most officials interviewed for this work were reluctant to comment on the issue, stressing instead that occasional differences

did not significantly influence the dynamics and final results of the process.[3] That point must remain moot. We believe our findings demonstrate that the most important aspect of the successful resolution of the conflict between Peru and Ecuador was the way in which the framework of the negotiating process structured the role of the group of guarantor countries and their relationship with the contending parties, and the way in which this framework allowed for changes in the attitudes of policymakers and public opinion in both countries.

Among the guarantors, certain personalities may have had a particularly central role in pushing the process forward and, at some critical junctures, in presenting alternatives that contributed to overcoming significant impasses: the names of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil; Ambassador Luigi Einaudi, special representative for the United States; and Ambassador Ivan Canabrava, chief negotiator for Brazil, come to mind. However, as we are more concerned with the effectiveness of the mechanism of conflict resolution, we will look at the comprehensive role of the guarantors as a group in the context of the mediation process rather than concentrating on individual countries or personalities.

The analytical perspective adopted here, and discussed in more detail below, considers domestic variables in explaining the outcome of the negotiation and mediation processes. The participation of civil society organizations in the domestic debates that contributed to a gradual change in positions regarding the conflict in Ecuador, for instance, is an important factor in our analysis of the redefinition of interests and identities enabling an agreement. On the other hand, we will see how the internationalization of the process through the mediation mechanisms within the Rio Protocol contributed, in both countries, to insulate the influence of sectors resistant to an agreement within the military and foreign services. The negotiating framework also crucially insulated the process from the destabilizing pressures of serious domestic turmoil during the negotiating period, particularly in Ecuador.

We investigate the origins of the conflict, with special emphasis on the period that preceded the 1995 war, and analyze the mediation and negotiation processes that led to its resolution. We focus on the mechanisms that prevented the general escalation of the militarized dispute and produced a seemingly definitive settlement of what we have defined as an *enduring rivalry*.[4] In order to understand the tra-

jectory that led to the rivalry we also examine the historical background of the territorial contention between Peru and Ecuador and the most important attempts to manage and resolve the conflict, either bilaterally or through mediation and arbitration.

The concept of rivalry is particularly helpful for the analysis of the relationship between Peru and Ecuador. While the immediate and structural causes of the wars of 1941 and 1995 are related to territorial disputes in several sectors of the border that can be traced back to the nineteenth century, the difficulties in settling these differences are due to the development of a pattern of rivalry between the two countries.

Gary Goertz and Paul Diehl have defined *rivalry* as a "relationship in which both sides deal with issues using the military tools of foreign policy and where militarized conflict between two states repeats itself." Since the competition between rival states is conducted militarily, there is a persistent expectation and risk of conflict. Hostility generated by past conflict is projected into future relations and, as the probability of war is increased, "peace" cannot be defined in this context merely by the absence of war but must depend on the condition of the rivalry. Goertz and Diehl categorize an enduring rivalry as lasting twenty to twenty-five years, during which five to seven conflicts occur; John Vasquez admits a less restrictive standard of at least two militarized disputes over a decade. In the case of Peru and Ecuador, hostility can be observed at least since the mid-nineteenth century, and there have been at least three armed conflicts in the past five decades. The hostility reflected in both countries' foreign policies did not oscillate sharply during that period, and the intensity of the 1941 war—taking casualties as a reference—was only marginally less than that of the 1995 Cenepa War, indicating that the rivalry did not follow an evolutionary pattern of escalation or de-escalation. However, commentators also note that the longer a rivalry persists, the greater the probability that it will end. Difficulties arise in determining the point in time at which the rivalry may legitimately be considered to have ended. While conventional security texts often attribute the closure of a dispute to the outcome of a war, war, in itself, is unlikely to end a rivalry. On the contrary, as a pattern of hostility is established, war fuels rivalry.

Commentators agree that the issue that sparks a rivalry is crucial to understanding it, and also that "territorial disputes are the main source of conflict that can give rise to a sequence of actions that ends

in war."[5] Vasquez presents significant empirical evidence to show that dyads of rival contiguous states with territorial disputes account for the majority of interstate wars between 1816 and 1986. The territorial nature of the Peru-Ecuador rivalry helps to explain its endurance, the recurrent use of military force, and each party's resistance to negotiate a settlement.

Vasquez utilizes the dual concepts of a *stake dimension* and an *actor dimension* to highlight the combination of objective and subjective elements in the dynamics of rivalry.[6] In the Peru-Ecuador case, an intense hostility grounded in deep historical grievances suggests the development of an actor dimension that stymied several previous efforts at resolving the conflict. For Ecuador, not only was the claim to an outlet to the Amazon River Basin a central element of its national identity,[7] the existence of a permanent threat from Peru had substantively defined that country's international relations for the past five decades. For Peru and Ecuador, territoriality represented both an objective and a subjective interest—it had both a material value and a subjective value related to the essential characteristics of the state.

The pattern of interaction between the states—extreme competition and psychological hostility—goes beyond the "objective" consideration of the stakes from a rational, cost-benefit analysis.[8] Examining the *attitude* of states toward each other in explaining a conflict distances rivalry literature from *structural realist* perspectives.[9] In the conclusion to this study, we consider the possible ending of the Peru-Ecuador rivalry after the Brasilia Accords. If the Cenepa War is considered as one event in a long-standing rivalry, our analysis of the successful mediation of the territorial issue after the conflict may suggest directions for future research into the longer-term outcome of that relationship.

Our focus on interaction and relationship allows for the introduction of certain dimensions usually excluded from the study of conflicts. The absence of interdependence among countries has been noted by many analysts as a factor contributing to war; the approach taken here would suggest a rather high level of interdependence or "intimacy" in the process of reproduction of one another's identities through the dynamics of rivalry.

The resolution of the conflict through the negotiation process analyzed in this work necessarily involves the redefinition of interests and identities by both sides, in an effort that takes place both at

the unit level and at the interaction level. We must look, then, both to the domestic and the external realms to explain the changes in attitude that made the agreements possible. We explore the domestic economic and political conditions that contribute to redefining the national interest, and the difficult and often dramatic dialogue taking place at the negotiation table. For Goertz and Diehl, "domestic political factors and issue salience seem to be most associated with rivalry termination."[10] Issues such as liberalization and the relevance of territoriality in the contemporary international context become relevant here.

While we describe and analyze the negotiation process and the conditions in which it takes place, we also emphasize the mediation of the guarantor countries as essential to the outcome. According to Goertz and Diehl, rivalries are seldom affected by mediation except, perhaps, in delaying the outbreak of the next conflict. Why was mediation accepted by both sides in 1995? This is a question we examine at some length.

We explore the cultural and ideational factors that contribute to the regional security environment at the time of the conflict. We highlight relevant norms and values that characterize the particular Latin American context in the 1990s and consider the role they play in reshaping state identities and interests. We argue that the "culture" of the Latin American regional system is consistent with the existence of rivalries such as that investigated here, at the same time as it constrains the actors to recognize sovereignty rights, refrain from expansionism, and make efforts to legitimize the resolution of territorial disputes through international law.[11] Sovereignty is the central institution of this type of system and is protected by international law. But, as rivals, states are uncertain about the balance of threat and may choose to use force to secure their sovereignty. In this relatively stable environment, wars are motivated by issues such as territory and strategic advantage rather than the destruction and conquest of other states. We believe this characterization of the "culture of anarchy" in Latin America may promote an understanding of the way in which Peru and Ecuador sustained an enduring rivalry under a regional order that sought the consolidation of peaceful means of conflict resolution through international institutions, but also tolerated, without any significant collective action, recurrent militarized disputes. The ending of this enduring rivalry may be an indication

that the Latin American culture of anarchy is changing in the wake of momentous global transformations.

In the following chapters we discuss the historical background of the rivalry between Peru and Ecuador (Chapter 2), the conditions that led to the outbreak of the 1995 Cenepa War (Chapter 3); and the mediation process that led to the definitive resolution of the conflict (Chapter 4). In the conclusion we briefly discuss the significance of this process to the Latin American security context, indicate elements supporting the argument that the rivalry has been terminated, and evaluate the experience in the light of current concerns about the institutionalization of conflict resolution mechanisms in the hemisphere.

NOTES

1. The 1942 Rio Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries was signed between Peru and Ecuador after the war of 1941, in which Peru defeated Ecuador and occupied portions of its territory. The historical precedents and the significance of the protocol are discussed in Chapter 2.

2. Kalevi J. Holsti, *The State, War and the State of War* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).

3. The former minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, Ambassador Luis Felipe Lampreia, expressed this view quite emphatically.

4. Gary Goertz and Paul Diehl, "Enduring Rivalries: Theoretical Constructs and Empirical Patterns," *International Studies Quarterly* 37 (1995); John Vasquez, "Distinguishing Rivals That Go to War from Those That Do Not . . . ," *International Studies Quarterly* 40 (1996).

5. Vasquez, "Dinstinguishing Rivals," p. 535.

6. Ibid., p. 532.

7. We borrow here Alexander Wendt's definition of identity as "a property of intentional actors that generates motivational and behavioral dispositions," and his consideration of identities being constituted by "internal and external structures." Alexander Wendt, *Social Theory of International Politics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999).

8. John Vasquez, "Reexamining the Steps to War: New Evidence and Theoretical Insights," *Handbook of War Studies II* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999).

9. Structural realism is concerned with the occurrence of war in anarchic systems where the distribution of power capabilities defines structures that are more or less permissive to conflict. The structural perspective is mainly positional; interactions are not relevant to the analysis because they are attributes of the units. Rivalry literature focuses on the interaction and relationships of states in order to explain conflict because the positional pic-

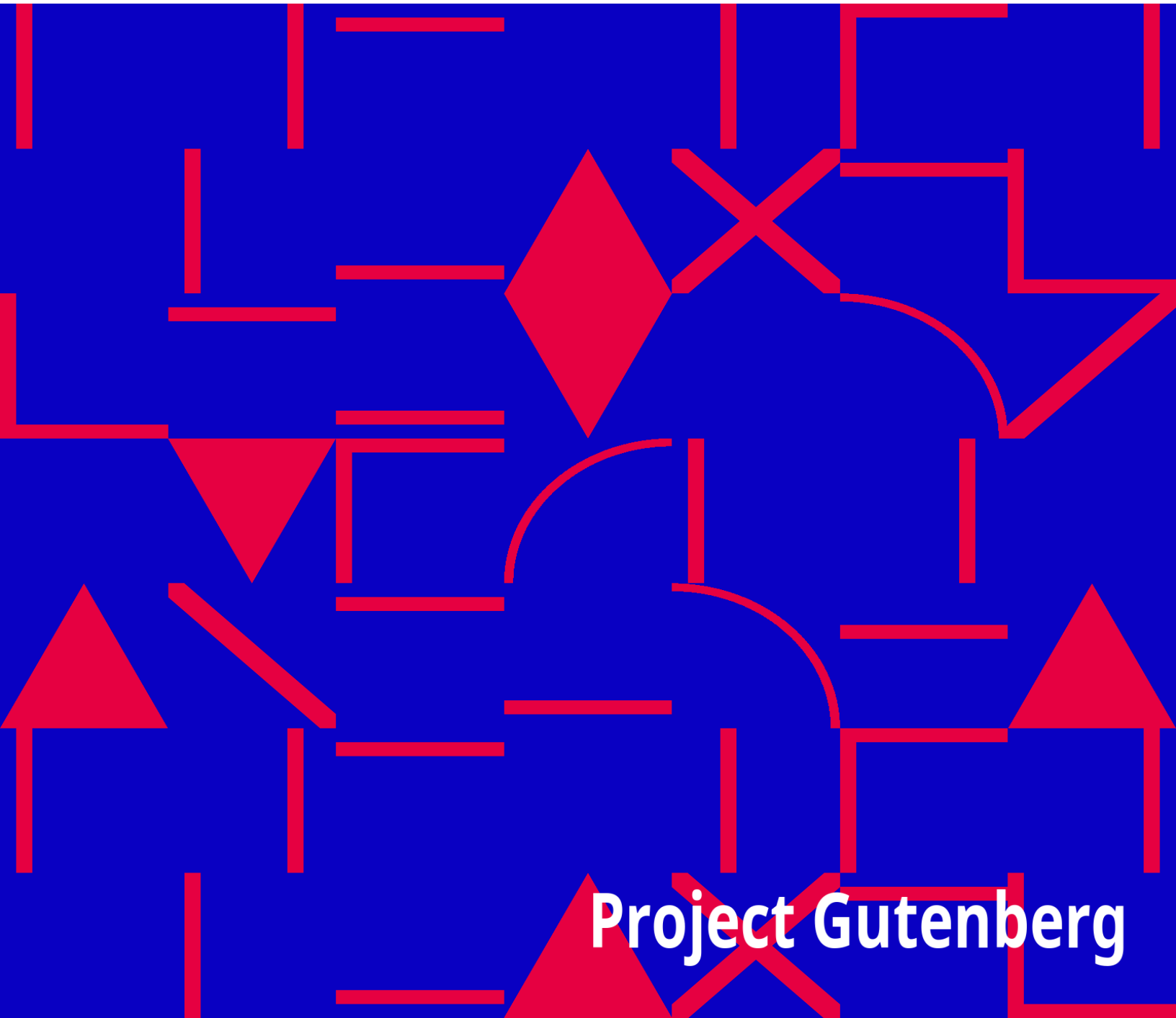
Visit https://ebookmass.com today to explore

a vast collection of ebooks across various genres, available in popular formats like PDF, EPUB, and MOBI, fully compatible with all devices. Enjoy a seamless reading experience and effortlessly download high-quality materials in just a few simple steps. Plus, don’t miss out on exciting offers that let you access a wealth of knowledge at the best prices!

Exploring the Variety of Random Documents with Different Content

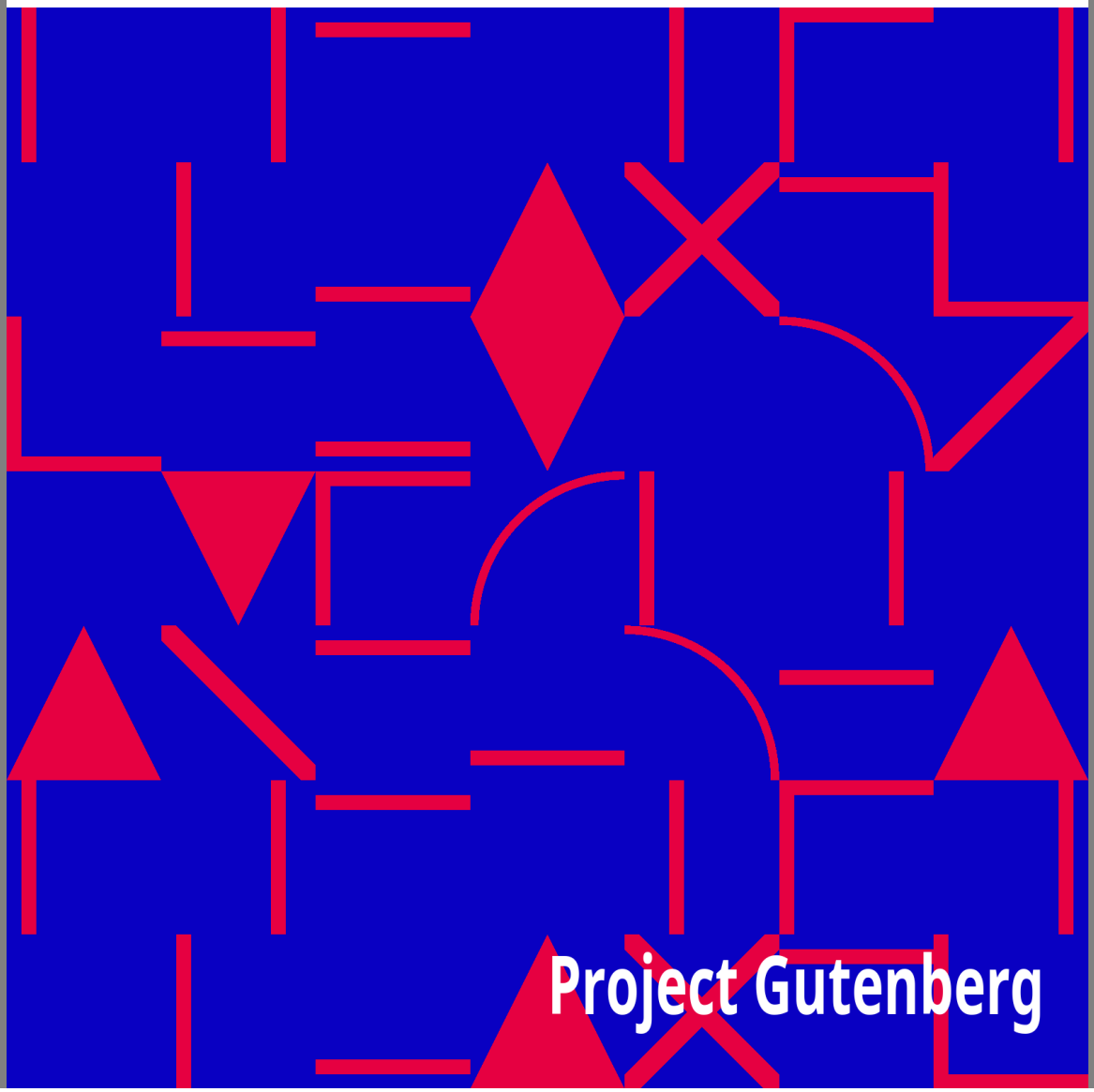
The Boy Travellers in South America

Thomas Wallace Knox



The Boy Travellers in South America

Thomas Wallace Knox



The Project Gutenberg eBook of The Boy Travellers in South America

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: The Boy Travellers in South America

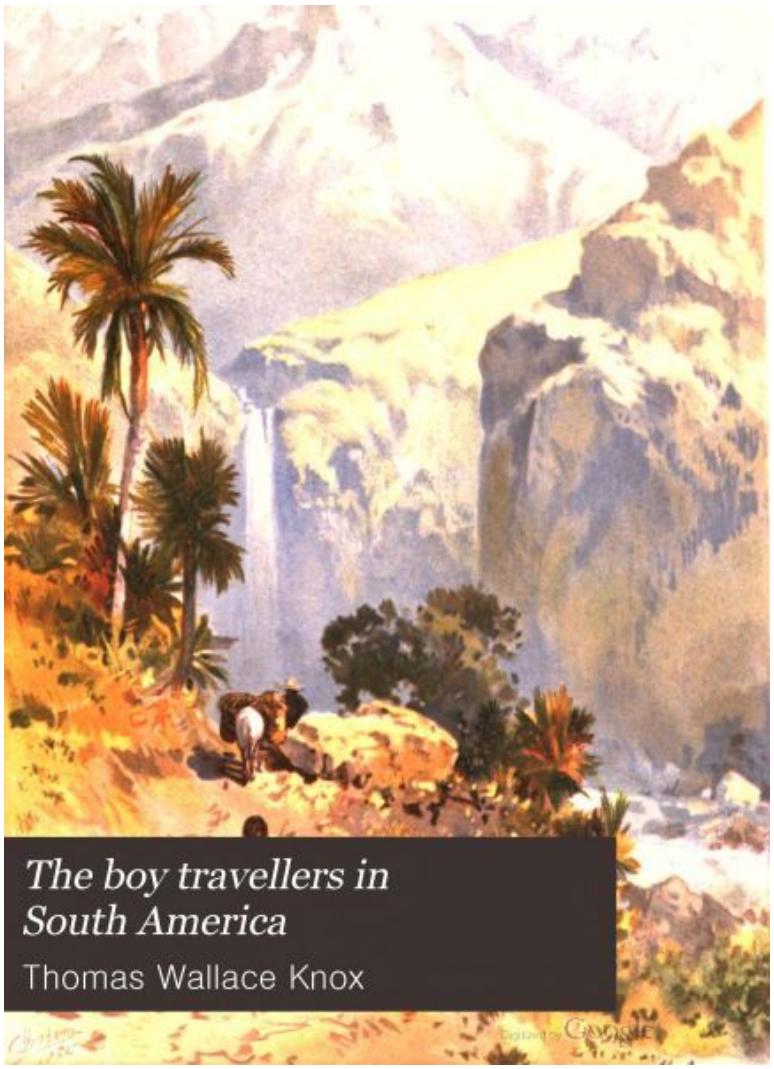
Author: Thomas Wallace Knox

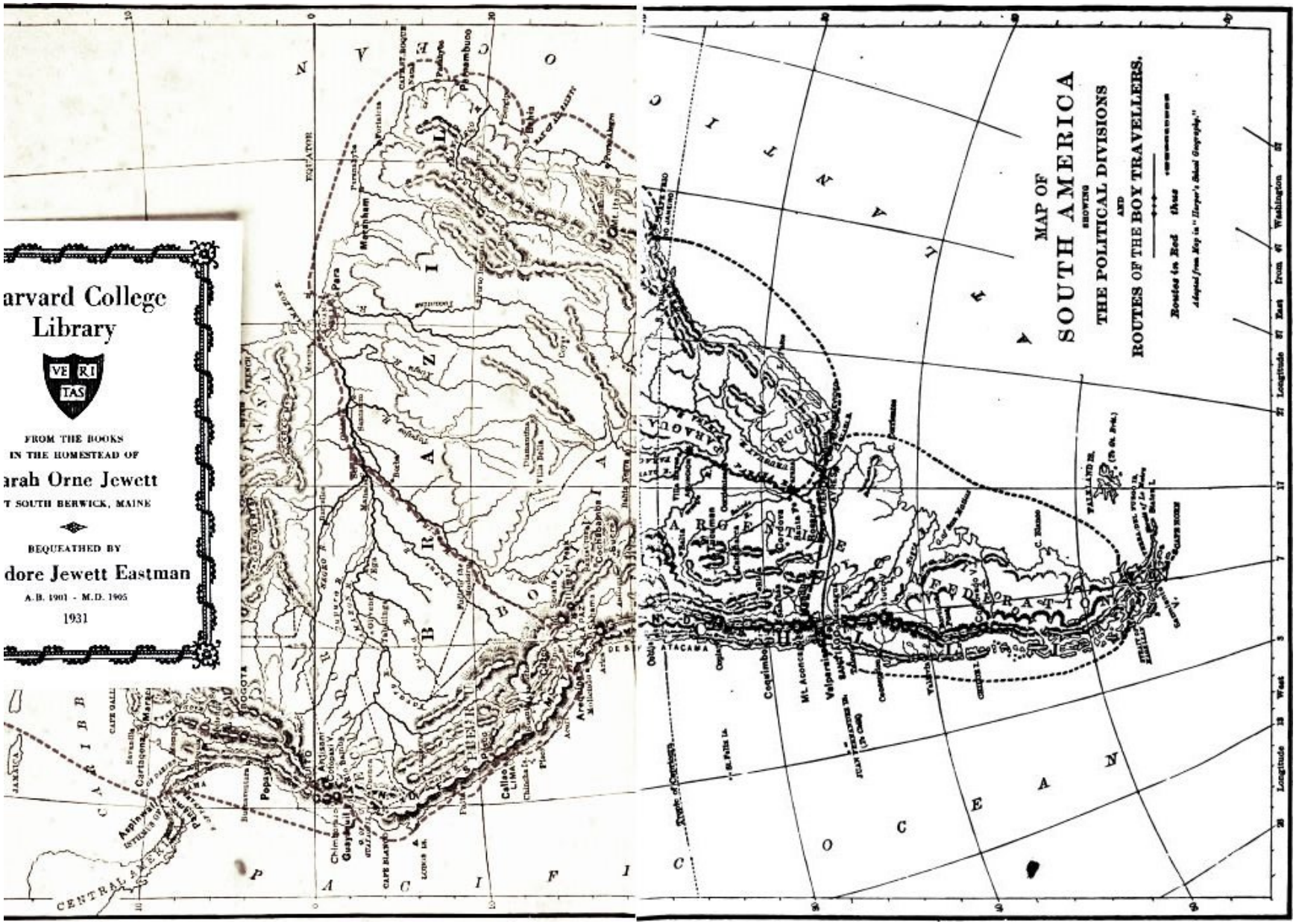
Release date: April 30, 2019 [eBook #59396]

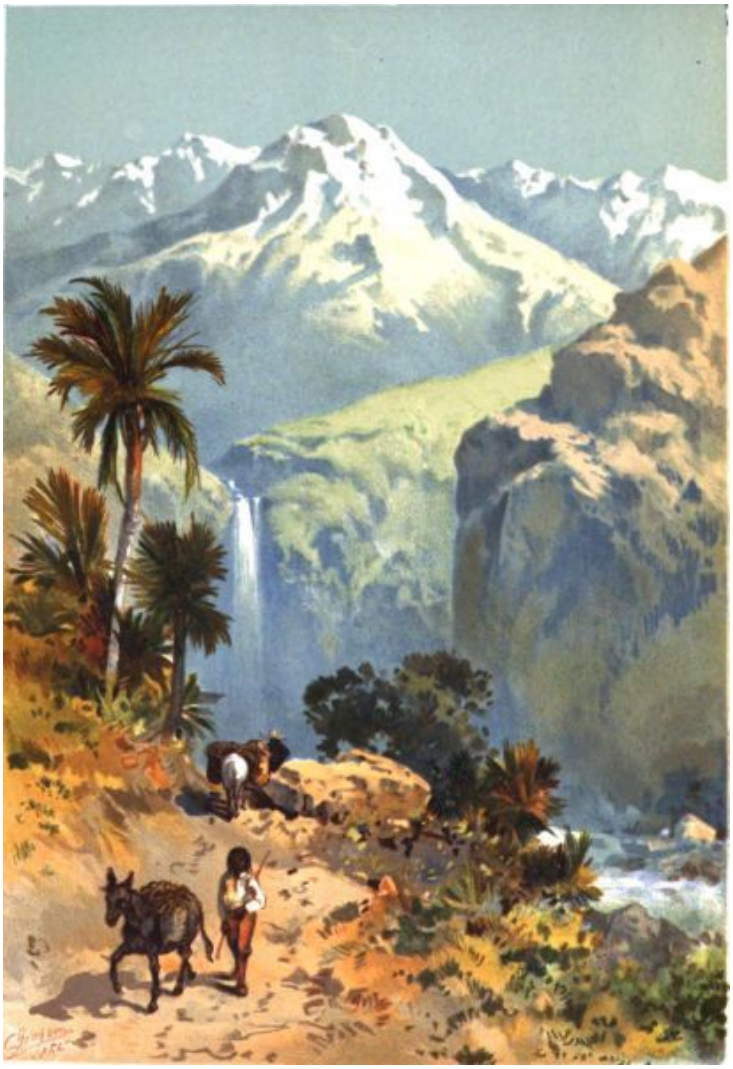
Language: English

Credits: Produced by Annie R. McGuire

*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH AMERICA ***


The boy travellers in South America
Thomas Wallace Knox


arvard College
Library
VE RI
TAS
FROM THE BOOKS
IN THE HOMESTEAD OF
arah Orne Jewett
T SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE
BEQUEATHED BY
dore Jewett Eastman
A.B. 1901 - M.D. 1905
1931
MAP OF
SOUTH AMERICA
SHOWING
THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS
AND
ROUTES OF THE BOY TRAVELLERS.
Routes in Red thus
Adapted from Map in "Harper's School Geography."
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CENTRAL AMERICA
Panama
Para
Maracaibo
Bogota
Cartagena
Aspinwall
Popayan
Callao
LIMA
Chimborazo
Guayaquil
Arequipa
Cochabamba
Potosi
Sucre
Valparaiso
Cordova
Mendoza
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro
Pernambuco
Bahia
Maranham
Cayenne
Demerara
Surinam
Orinoco R.
Amazon R.
Madeira R.
Paraguay R.
Parana R.
Uruguay R.
Magellan Str.
Cape Horn
Falkland Is.
Juan Fernandez Is.
Galapagos Is.
Marquesas Is.
Tuamotu Is.
Society Is.
Navigators Is.
Friendly Is.
Fiji Is.
Sandwich Is.
Easter Is.
Pitcairn Is.
Low Archipelago
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Longitude 37 East from 47 Washington
Longitude 13 West



THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN

SOUTH AMERICA

ADVENTURES OF TWO YOUTHS IN A JOURNEY THROUGH

ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AND CHILI

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF PATAGONIA AND TIERRA DEL FUEGO, AND

VOYAGES UPON THE AMAZON AND LA PLATA RIVERS

BY

THOMAS W. KNOX

AUTHOR OF

"THE YOUNG NIMRODS IN NORTH AMERICA" "THE YOUNG NIMRODS AROUND THE WORLD"

"THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN THE FAR EAST: ADVENTURES OF TWO YOUTHS IN

A JOURNEY TO JAPAN AND CHINA—TO SIAM AND JAVA—TO CEYLON AND

INDIA—TO EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND—TO CENTRAL AFRICA"

"THE VOYAGE OF THE VIVIAN" ETC., ETC.

Illustrated

NEW YORK

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE

1886

By THOMAS W. KNOX.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN THE FAR EAST. Five Volumes. Copiously Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $3.00 each. The volumes sold separately. Each volume complete in itself.

I. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to Japan and China.
II. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to Siam and Java. With Descriptions of Cochin China, Cambodia, Sumatra, and the Malay Archipelago.
III. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to Ceylon and India. With Descriptions of Borneo, the Philippine Islands, and Burmah.
IV. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to Egypt and Palestine.
V. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey through Africa.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH AMERICA. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, and Chili; with Descriptions of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and Voyages upon the Amazon and La Plata Rivers. Copiously Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "VIVIAN" TO THE NORTH POLE AND BEYOND. Adventures of Two Youths in the Open Polar Sea. Copiously Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $2.50.

HUNTING ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA. Two Volumes. Copiously Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $2.50 each. The volumes sold separately. Each volume complete in itself.

I. The Young Nimrods in North America.
II. The Young Nimrods Around the World.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

☞ *Any of the above volumes sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.*

Copyright, 1885, by Harper & Brothers.—*All rights reserved.*

PREFACE.

The plan of this volume is almost identically that of "The Boy Travellers in the Far East." Frank Bassett and Fred Bronson, with their accomplished mentor, Doctor Bronson, have traversed the length and breadth of the South American Continent from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan. Twice have they crossed the Andes; they have descended the Madeira and the Amazon rivers; navigated the La Plata and the Paraguay; visited the principal cities of the continent, and studied the manners and customs of the many people whom they encountered on their way. For the information of their friends and schoolmates at home they recorded the results of their travels and observations, and it is the author's pleasure to tell the story of their journey.

The characters of the story are fictitious, but the descriptions of everything coming under the observation of the Boy Travellers, or learned in their wanderings, are intended to be as nearly exact as possible. The author has not relied alone upon his personal knowledge of South America, but has drawn from the narratives of others who preceded or have followed him. It has been his earnest endeavor to present a realistic picture of South America; its lofty mountains, magnificent rivers, luxuriant forests, and fertile pampas, together with the many varieties of people that form its populations; their governments as we find them to-day, and an epitome of their history from ancient times. He earnestly hopes for the same kindly reception by press and public that was accorded to his volumes of a similar nature concerning Asia and Africa.

Many works of travel have been examined in the preparation of this book. Some of these are mentioned in the narrative, but it has not been practicable to refer to all. The author acknowledges his great indebtedness to that prince of travellers, Alexander Von Humboldt, whose graphic description was the first adequate picture of the South American continent ever presented to the world. He is specially indebted to the admirable work of the Hon. E. George Squier, upon "Peru and the Land of the Incas," not alone for information about the country and people, but for several illustrations which have been kindly loaned for this volume. He is also under obligations to the following books: "The Andes and the Amazon," by Professor James Orton; "Brazil and the Brazilians," by J. C. Fletcher and D. P. Kidder; "Life in Brazil," by Thomas Ewbank; "Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon," by Brown and Lidstone;

"Brazil, Amazons, and Coast," by H. H. Smith; "Wanderings in Patagonia," by J. Beerbohm; "Across Patagonia," by Lady Florence Dixie; and, "The War between Peru and Chili," by Clements R. Markham. The reports of the surveys and explorations of the various proposed routes for an inter-oceanic canal have supplied important data, and the officers of the company engaged in cutting the Panama Canal have cheerfully answered the author's interrogatories concerning that enterprise.

The publishers have kindly allowed the use of illustrations from their previous publications on South America, in addition to those specially prepared for this work, or obtained from Mr. Squier's "Peru." As a consequence of their courtesy the author has been able to present a "copiously illustrated" book, which is always a delight to the youthful eye.

T

. W. K. NEW YORK, *July*, 1885.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. From New York to the Isthmus of Panama.—Incidents of the Voyage.—Old Times and the Present.—Aspinwall.—A Tropical City.—The Teredo.—Entrance of the Panama Canal.

CHAPTER II. First Day on the Isthmus.—The Panama Canal.—History of the Canal Enterprise.—Plans of Balboa and Others.—The Various Routes Proposed.—Strain's Survey of Darien.—Visiting the Works at Panama.

CHAPTER III. Over the Isthmus.—A Profitable Railway.—Isthmus Fever.—Tropical Trees, Flowers, and Animals.—Sights in Panama.—The Cathedral.—A Stroll on the Beach.—The Paradise of Conchologists.

CHAPTER IV. "The Place of Fish."—An Excursion to Old Panama.—Visiting a Hermit.—Drinking Chichi.—Ruins of the City.—Morgan the Buccaneer.—His History and Exploits.—How he Captured Panama.

CHAPTER V. From Panama to Guayaquil.—Vasco Nunez de Balboa.—His Adventures and Death.—Scenes in Guayaquil.—First Experience with South American Earthquakes.

CHAPTER VI. The Paradise of Earthquakes.—From Guayaquil to Quito.—A Ride over the Mountains.—All Climates United in One.—The Plains of Ecuador.—Chimborazo and Cotopaxi.

CHAPTER VII. Description of Quito.—Visit to the Volcano of Pichincha.—The Deepest Crater in the World.—Route over the Andes to the Amazon.—Return to the Coast.

CHAPTER VIII. From Guayaquil to Callao.—Landing at Paita.—The Site of Old Callao.—Arrival at Lima.—Sights of the Peruvian Capital.—General Description of the City and its Inhabitants.

CHAPTER IX. Equestrians and their Costumes.—Ladies of Lima.—Excursions among Ruins.—Pachacamac, a Holy City.—The Ancient Peruvians.—Origin of the Inca Government.

CHAPTER X. Railways over the Andes.—From Lima to Mollendo, Arequipa, and Lake Titicaca.—The Chincha Islands and the Soda Deserts.—Up the Andes by Steam.—In a Railway Carriage Fourteen Thousand Feet Above the Sea.

CHAPTER XI. Puno and Lake Titicaca.—Coca and its Properties.—The Llama and his Kindred.—Excursion to the Sacred Island of the Incas.

CHAPTER XII. Coati Island and the Ruins of Tiahuanaco.—Return to Puno.—Cuzco, and the Temples, Palaces, and Fortresses of the Incas.—Plans for

Departure.
CHAPTER XIII. Leaving Puno.—Crossing Lake Titicaca.—Resources of Bolivia.—Silver Mining.—Primitive Lodgings.—Beginning the Journey to the Eastward.
CHAPTER XIV. Over the Eastern Andes into the Amazon Valley.—An Exciting Journey.—Adventures by the Way.—Troubles of Travelling with a Tiger.
CHAPTER XV. Down the River.—Arrival on the Beni.—Birds of the Amazon Valley.—Building a Hut.—Hunting with Poisoned Arrows.—Turtles, and Turtle-hunting.
CHAPTER XVI. Down the Beni.—Products of the Valley.—Plans for Developing Commerce.—Obstructions to Navigation.—Voyage on the Mamoré.
CHAPTER XVII. Hunting the Tapir.—Among the Caripuna Indians.—Arrival at the Falls of the Madeira.—Making India-rubber.
CHAPTER XVIII. Slow Transit.—Passing Around the Falls.—Ancient Inscriptions.—The Madeira to the Amazon.—The January River.—The Amazon Forest.
CHAPTER XIX. From the Madeira to the Rio Negro.—Other Tributaries of the Amazon.—Notes on the Great River.—Manaos.—Down the Amazon to Para.
CHAPTER XX. Para.—Its Business and Characteristics.—The Island of Marajo.—Down the Coast.—Pernambuco.—The Sugar Industry.
CHAPTER XXI. Bahia and its Industries.—Rio Janeiro.—The Bay and the City.—Sights of the Capital.—Emperor Dom Pedro II.
CHAPTER XXII. The Sights of Rio.—Public Buildings, Aqueduct, Churches, Miracles, and Funerals.—Visit to Tijuca and Petropolis.—The Serra.
CHAPTER XXIII. Railways in Brazil.—Coffee Plantations.—Mandioca and its Culture.—Terrible Famines.—Slavery and Emancipation.
CHAPTER XXIV. Return to the Capital.—Intrudo Sports.—Museum at Rio.—Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—The Argentine Republic.—Ascending the River Plate.
CHAPTER XXV. Visiting a Cattle Estate.—The Lasso and Bolas.—Ascending the Paraguay and Parana Rivers.—Rosario and Asuncion.—Paraguayan War.—Industries of the Country.—Maté.
CHAPTER XXVI. Return to Buenos Ayres.—Dividing the Party.—Two Routes to Valparaiso.—Frank's Journey over the Pampas.—Mendoza.—At the Foot of the Andes.
CHAPTER XXVII. Incidents of a Ride over the Andes.—Contract with the Arriero.—Passes Between Chili and the Argentine Republic.—Night Scenes.—Dangers of the Road.—A Perilous Position.—Uspallata.—At the Crest of the Andes.
CHAPTER XXVIII. Down the Western Slope of the Andes.—A Long Imprisonment in the Snow.—"The Soldier's Leap."—Santa Rosa.—Santiago.—Arrival at

Valparaiso.

CHAPTER XXIX. Strait of Magellan.—Falkland Islands.—A Penguin City.—Sandy Point.—Hunting the Ostrich and Guanaco.—Patagonian Giants.

CHAPTER XXX. Mutiny at Sandy Point.—Tierra Del Fuego.—Missionary Enterprises There.—Captain Gardiner.—Cruise of the "Wateree."—Side-wheel Ducks.—Up the Pacific Coast.—The Meeting at Valparaiso.—The End.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

At the Foot of the Andes
On the Sea Again
The Fog Clearing away
Sandy Hook Light-ship
A Stranded Ship
Weighing Baggage
The Shipworm and his Work
The Donkey's Descent
The Wharf at Aspinwall
Departure for Panama
Native Market, Aspinwall
Preparing for a Boat Excursion
Balboa taking Possession of the Pacific
The Isthmus of Darien
Rescue of the Survivors of Strain's Expedition
Strain's Arrival at the Coast
View on the Chagres River
Beach near Aspinwall
In the Rainy Season
A Hand-car Journey on the Panama Railway
Surveying under Difficulties
Native Village on the Isthmus
Native Idea of the Locomotive
The Espiritu Santo Flower
Gatun Station
A Tropical Harbor
Map of the Panama Railway
Crossing the Isthmus in 1849
A Bongo
Bridge Across the Chagres River at Barbacoas
Meeting a Train
The Humming-bird at Work

The Singing Hummer
The Iguana
A Centipede
A Scorpion
Exhibiting a Tarantula
Hills near the Railway
Map Showing how Ocean Routes are Shortened by the Panama Canal
Basaltic Cliff
Panama in the Distance
Station at Panama
Cathedral at Panama
Ramparts, with Old Cannon
Water-carrier and Native Woman
Gate of the Monks
Ruins of Church of San Domingo
A Remarkable Archway
Ruined Church
View from the Ramparts at Panama
On the Northeastern Beach
Watch-tower of San Jerome
A Hermit at Home
Making Chichi
Bridge at Old Panama
Slaughter of Priests by Buccaneers
Pirates' Rendezvous
Buccaneers Embarking on an Expedition
Morgan's Reception at Chagres
Morgan's Men Dining on Leather
Death of the Indian Chief
Moving Through the Forest
Capture of Old Panama by Morgan. (Fac-simile of an old print)
The Lucky Arrow
Bay of Panama, from the Southeastern Rampart
Coast Scene Below Panama
Cave Near Limon River
Vasco Nunez De Balboa
Balboa Carried on Shipboard

Balboa Makes his Appearance
Village on a River of Darien
Balboa and the Indian Princess
Quarrel for the Gold
Marching Through the Forest
Discovery of the Pacific
Cutting Timber for the Ships
Death of Balboa
Cathedral of Guayaquil
Street Scene and Ruins
In the Land of the Earthquake
The Central Part of Ecuador
Las Bodegas, Guayas River
A House in the Tropics
Cacao
Arriero and Traveller
In Holiday Costume
A Pack-train Under Way
A Mountain Cascade
Baron von Humboldt in 1802
Native Huts Near Guaranda
Among the Lava Beds
View of Cotopaxi
View of Quito and the Volcano of Pichincha
Inca Gateway and Fortress in the Andes
Crossing the Mountains
A Street in Quito
Palacio de Gobierno (Government House), Quito
Water-carriers
Priests and Monks
Laundresses of Quito
Balcony View of the Andes
The Crater of Pichincha
El Altar, Volcano, Ecuador
View of Ibarra, Ecuador
Napo Indian Porter
Descending the Napo

Mountain Pass in the Andes
Rapids in a Mountain Stream of South America
Water-carrier and Donkeys
Desert Scene
A Wolf Emigrating
Ships in a Fog
A Garden on the Rimac
A Claimant for the Sidewalk
View of Lima from the Steps of the Cathedral
Lima and the Surrounding Country
Wearing the "Saya y Manto"
A Lady of Lima
Interior Court, Lima
Bridge over the Rimac, Lima
One Use for Chickens
Ladies of Lima at Home
Peruvian Infantry and Cavalry
A Passage of Politeness
A Peruvian Cavalier
Horse-breakers at Work
Native Women of Lima
Ruins of Pachacamac
Head of Peruvian Statue
Terraced Space on a Hill-top
Peruvian Mummies
Sepulchral Tower
Golden Vase Found in a Tomb
Silver Vase
Peruvian Idol
Peruvian Copper Knives
Ruins on Titicaca Island
Part of Temple of the Sun, Cuzco
Outer Wall of Fortress of Cuzco
Stones in the Wall of Cuzco
Part of Wall of Fortress
Peruvian Vases
Ornaments of Peruvian Walls

Ancient Palace at Huanco
Doorway Cut Through a Single Stone
Central Figure over Doorway
Deep Cutting on a Railway
Among the Foot-hills
Guano Islands
Sea-birds at Home
Scene on a Coolie Ship
On the Edge of the Desert
Indians of Arequipa
Arequipa, and the Volcano of Misti
The Old Way of Travel
View of Lake Titicaca
The Nevada de Sorata, Crown of the Andes
View on Lake Titicaca
Peruvian Heads, Ancient and Modern
Cathedral of Puno
Quichua Woman (from a photograph)
Coca Plant
Llama
Ancient Gateway near Puno
The Vicuna
Indians and Llama Among the Ruins
Cattle Feeding on Rushes, Lake Titicaca
Tortora Bridge Over the Outlet of Lake Titicaca
Head-dress of Aymara Women
Aymara Men, Puno
Aymara Woman, Puno
A Ride on a Balsa, Lake Titicaca
Closed Doorway, Titicaca Island
Palace of the Inca
Bath of the Inca
Room in the Inca's Palace
The Sacred Rock of Manco Capac
Ground-plan of "Palace of the Inca," Titicaca Island
Bridge and Custom-house at the Frontier
Ruins on Coati Island

Indians Celebrating the Chuno, or Potato Festival
Head-dress of Indian Female Dancers
Plan of Part of Ruins of Tiahuanaco
The American Stonehenge
Front View of Monolithic Doorway
Symbolical Slab
Terrace Walls and Scattered Blocks of Stone
Remains of Palace at Cuzco
Inca Doorway, Cuzco
Old Bridge at Cuzco
Court of Convent, with Ancient Fountain
Church and Convent of Santo Domingo, Cuzco
Terra-cotta Figures, Cuzco
Ancient Stone Sculpture, Cuzco
Section of Walls of the Fortress
Salient Angle of Fortress
Road Leading to Fortified Hill
Ancient Dwelling-house
Specimen of Cyclopean Wall
Ancient Sun Circle, Sillustani, Peru
Tanatero (ore-carrier)
Section of a Silver Mine
A Primitive Mill
Arastra, with Mule-power
Breaking Ore
Indians Extracting Silver from Ore
Galleries in a Silver Mine
Caving in
Wild Indian of Bolivia
Limited Accommodations
Aymara Skull
Turf House near Lake Titicaca
Chulpas, or Burial-towers
Ancient Sepulchre
Manuel
Loading the Mules
The Start

A Mountain Trail
Hacienda among the Mountains
Travelling by Silla
Dead Whale on Shore
Shot at a Condor
Puma, Cougar, or American Lion
Capybara
Jaguar
Game for the Jaguar
Steamer Leaving Para
Head of Navigation
A Chance Acquaintance
A Landing-place
Humming-birds of the Andes
Humming-bird's Nest
Pair of Toucans and their Nest
Tanagers and Nest
Toucan & Parrots
An Amazonian Dwelling
Near the Village
Agave, or Sisal Hemp
Hunting with the Blow-gun
A Giant of the Forest
Turtle-shooting in South America
Turtle-turning
South American River Scene
South American Monkey with Prehensile Tail
Howling Monkey
A Monkey Robbing Birds'-nests
Hunting the Monkey
Amazonian Mosquitoes at Home
An Indian of Northern Bolivia
Breakfast Scene on the River Bank
Plaza and Church at Exaltacion
Mojos Indians Celebrating Mass
The Cherimbita
A Mojos Indian

The Agouti
Hunting the Tapir
Water-snakes at Home
Rattlesnake Disturbed by a Wildcat
Visiting the Caripunas
A Caripuna Indian
A Walk in the Forest
Branch of the India-rubber Tree
India-rubber Making on the Madeira
Leaves, Fruit, and Flowers of the Cow-tree
Milking the Cow-tree
Dragging a Boat Around Teotonio
Inscriptions on the Rocks at Ribeirao
Cuttings on Stones near the Rapids
Buried in the Tropical Forest
Banana in Blossom
Rubber Tree and Parasites
Station of a Rubber Collector
A River Town
Pira-rucû, a Fish of the Amazon
Deposits in the Amazon Valley
Wasp-nest, Showing Interior Construction
Leaves, Nut, and Flowers of Sapucaya, an Amazon Tree
Ferns, Trees, and Creepers
Natives on the Middle Amazon
In an Igaripé
Fruit Pedlers
Arrival at Manaos
Giant Fig-tree
Natives of the Banks of the Ucayali
A Brazilian Landing-place
The Ant-eater Asleep
The Mouths of the Amazon
Para, from the River
Environs of Para
A Tropical Plant
A Dealer in Monkeys

Street in Para with Silk-cotton Trees
Nazareth Square, Para
A Para Belle
The Market at Para
Theatre of Our Lady of the Peace
The Government Palace at Para
Sourré and Salvaterra
A Snake Merchant
Going Ashore in a Jaganda
Street Scene in Pernambuco
Pernambuco
Pack Horses Laden with Sugar
Ox-cart
View of Bahia
Diamond-washing in Brazil
"Star of the South"
Porters Asleep
Brazilian Humming-birds
Market Scene, Bahia
Porters and Cask
Sedan Chair
Frame of Sedan
Entrance to the Harbor of Rio
View of Rio Janeiro from the Sea
Front View of the City
Coffee-carriers
Coal-carriers
Modern Innovations
Pedlers of Dry-goods
Poultry Dealer
Fruit Vender
View in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro
An Imperial Palace
Statue of Pedro I.
Scene in a Brazilian Suburb
Votive Offerings in a Church at Rio
View in the Bay

Alms-box
Religious Festival in Front of a Church
Monk in a Procession
The Aqueduct
A Brazilian Forest, with Characteristic Mammalia
Coffin Closed
Coffin Opened
Cemetery of the Paula Church
View of Rio from Boa Vista
Hotel at Tijuca, near Rio
Cascade at Tijuca
The Armadillo
Road over the Serra, near Petropolis
The Palace at Petropolis
Religious Procession in Brazil
Negro Hut near the Railway
Entrance to a Coffee Plantation
Victims of the Famine
Dying for Lack of Food
A Tropical Railway Station
Mandioca Plant
Plantation Negro
Punishment
In the Fields
Slaves with Collars
Slave with Mask
Mask
Shackles
Household Servant
Slaves Gathering Sugar-cane
At Home with the Sugar-cane
Intrudo Sports Thirty Years Ago
Intrudo Balls and Bottles
Wooden Cannon
The Condor and the Bull
Embalmed Head
Ancient Musical Instruments

Ancient Comb
Brazilian Basin
Montevideo from the Sea
View in the Capital of Uruguay
Ox-cart of Buenos Ayres
Soldiers of the Argentine Republic
A Guacho
A Guacho on Horseback
Post-station on the Pampas
A Steamer on the River Plate
A Refuge from Mosquitoes
Branding Cattle on an Estancia
Use of the Lasso and Bolas
Costumes of Paraguay
Indians of the "Gran Chaco"
Battle with Chaco Indians
Indians of the Lenqua, River Plate
Indians Shooting Fishes
A River Port during the War
Headquarters of General Lopez
Paraguayan Mother and Daughters
A Landed Proprietor
Cups and Tubes for Maté
Paraguayan Cart
Carlo Antonio Lopez, former President of Paraguay
Olive Branch from the Banks of the Parana
Map of Chili, Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay
In the Strait of Magellan
Arrival of Travellers at a Guacho Village
A Dance at San Luis de la Punta
The Police-office at Mendoza
The Birlocha
The Pampa Coach
Ox-carts near Mendoza
Coming to Town
Exercising the Mules
A Start under Disadvantages

Pass of Uspallata
Near the Base of the Andes
A Dangerous Road in the Mountains
Peons at Rest
A Mountain Cañon
Snow-slide on the Trail
Hanging Bridge in the Andes
Deep Chasm in the Mountains
A Victim of the Storm
A Chilian Ox-cart
The Condor
Travelling in the Snow
A Natural Highway
Cutting Steps Along the Mountain
Bridge of the Apurimac
Looking Across the Bridge
By the Roadside
Court-yard of the Posada
A Pedler of Forage
The Alameda
A Street Scene
Customs Guard-house, Valparaiso
Spanish-American Costumes
Seal of the Falkland Islands
Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego
The Penguin
The Home of the Sea-birds
The Cormorant
A Steamer Entering the Strait of Magellan
Chilian Settlement at Sandy Point
Patagonian Dress
A Patagonian Belle
The Guanaco
Seeking Safety
The Ostrich and his Hunters
Skeleton of the Ostrich
Captain Smiley

Mountains and Glaciers in Magellan's Strait
Jemmy Button's Sound
Fuegians Visiting a War Steamer
The "Allen Gardiner" at Banner Cove
Starvation Beach
A Fuegian and his Food
A Fuegian Feast
Ruins at Port Famine
Borgia Bay
Inscriptions at Borgia Bay
"H" Cliff, Wateree Bay
The Yankee Wood-dealer
Near the Coast of Patagonia
Map of South America, with Route of the Boy Travellers
Physical Map of South America

THE BOY TRAVELLERS

IN

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

FROM NEW YORK TO THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE.—OLD TIMES AND THE PRESENT.—ASPINWALL.—A TROPICAL CITY.—THE TEREDO.—ENTRANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

"Is everything ready?"

"Yes," was the reply. "The trunks are packed and strapped, and the carriage will be at the door at ten o'clock."

"That is quite early enough. The steamer leaves the dock at noon, and we can easily be settled on board by eleven o'clock."

"Quite easily," was the response. "And here comes Frank, who has been to see the porter about the heavy baggage."

"It's all arranged," said the latter; "the baggage-wagon will take our trunks, chairs, and other heavy things, and have them ready at the pier, so that we shall have only our satchels and rugs for the carriage."

"An excellent plan," was the reply; "and the next business before us is to go to breakfast."

The conversation recorded above took place not many months ago in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. The parties to the dialogue were Dr. Bronson, his nephew, Fred Bronson, and Frank Bassett, a cousin of Fred. Some of our readers have met this trio of travellers, or, at all events, have read of their wanderings in Asia and Africa. When we last saw them they were on their homeward journey from Zanzibar, after making the ascent of the Nile, visiting the equatorial lakes of the Dark Continent, and reaching the Indian Ocean at Bagamoya. Those who have perused the narrative of the travels of Frank and Fred with the amiable doctor will need no further introduction.[1]

Welcome to our website – the perfect destination for book lovers and knowledge seekers. We believe that every book holds a new world, offering opportunities for learning, discovery, and personal growth. That’s why we are dedicated to bringing you a diverse collection of books, ranging from classic literature and specialized publications to self-development guides and children's books.

More than just a book-buying platform, we strive to be a bridge connecting you with timeless cultural and intellectual values. With an elegant, user-friendly interface and a smart search system, you can quickly find the books that best suit your interests. Additionally, our special promotions and home delivery services help you save time and fully enjoy the joy of reading.

Join us on a journey of knowledge exploration, passion nurturing, and personal growth every day!

ebookmasss.com